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Oklahoma Labor Market Information

Oklahoma Employment Security Commission September 1986 Data

SELECTED INDICATORS -- SEPTEMBER
(unadjusted)

NATION

Employment, total -- down 1.2%
Unemployment -- up 0.8%
Unemployment rate -- 6.8%
Manufacturing ave. wage -- $9.75
Manufacturing ave. hours -- 41.0

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI)
All urban consumers -- 330.2

OKLAHOMA

Employment, total -- up 0.6%
Unemployment -- down 12.6%
Unemployment rate -- 8.2%
Manufacturing ave. wage -- $9.63
Manufacturing avg. hours -- 41.4

THE "OKLAHOMA LABOR MARKET INFORMATION" IS PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE RESEARCH DEPARTMENT OF THE OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION.

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EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

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WORKER TOTAL HIGHER UNEMPLOYED LOWER

A 9,200 increase in the number of people employed in Oklahoma was estimated for September. This gain brought the total employment level to within 1,200 of last year. The positive change in job levels was shared by three of the major categories-wage and salary, agriculture, and domestic service-self-employed-unpaid family workers. Normal seasonal hiring patterns influenced much of the growth. Although the labor force contracted in September, it still stands 26,000 higher than the same month last year. Unemployment dropped sharply, compared to last month, as many temporarily laid off workers returned to the work place.

The changes in labor force and unemployment totals forced the unemployment rate down to 8.2 percent. While much better than the August rate, it is still substantially higher than the 6.6 percent recorded last September.

NONFARM JOBS ADVANCE

Nonagricultural employment at Oklahoma businesses was estimated at 1,146,800 during September, up 9,700 from August's revised figure. This up swing was basically caused by developments in three major industries. First, all of the production workers returned to work at a major transportation equipment producer, thereby raising manufacturing employment 2,800 this month. Second, the seasonal increase in government pushed employment up by 11,700. This was caused by the reopening of public and private schools and the attendant hiring of support personnel at both the state and local level. Also, educational services in the private sector rose by over 2,900 this month. Even so, the service industry advanced only 300 as the overall gain was reduced by the 800 decline of jobs at hotels and other lodging places.

After stabilizing last month, mining returned to its old habits and fell 3,600 as the oil and gas extraction firms remained hard pressed.

(Continued on page 2)

NONFARM cont'd

Transportation garnered an additional deficit of 1,500 while the finance-insurance-real estate industry reported a loss of 1,000 during the same period. Construction cutback 100, but this is still a pretty good showing considering that the total value of construction is down 17 percent since the first of the year.

The year-to-year drop of 39,200 in wage and salary employment continues to reflect an anemic economy. As has been the case all year, the job erosion has hit hardest in mining and manufacturing. Local governments, facing the financial pressure of following revenues, continue to trim payrolls. This is the biggest factor in the 7,900 reduced count in government. Reduced demand for residential building has kept the damper on construction levels and transportation-public utilities totals continue to drop because of company induced early-out retirement incentives. Job levels also lag behind last year's estimates in finance-insurance-real estate and trade. The only rise in the garden is the service industry, which had an encouraging gain of 2,600 since last September.

PAYCHECKS HOLD STEADY

In the manufacturing industries, 114,800 production workers earned an average $398.68 during the survey week, up $3.98 from August and down $4.92 from the September 1985 average. Time worked varied only slightly in both the short and long comparison period, although the wage rate dropped 19 cents over the year. This same pattern prevailed among durable goods and nondurable goods workers. In durable goods, transportation equipment managed to increase pay $24.00 above August by increasing the workweek almost 4 hours. At the same time, hourly pay rates dropped 65 cents. On the downside, fabricated structural workers lost $18.00 due to a shorter work period and a lower wage rate. Oil field machinery had the largest yearly decline, off $61.73 due to the work period shrinking 5.7 hours.

In nondurables, apparel and other textile workers gained $10.00 over the month while most others were plus or minus $5.00 or less. Over the year, petroleum refining trailed by nearly $20.00 while newspaper and periodical workers gained a similar amount. Among the published nonmanufacturing industries, only communication and electronic workers improved by more than $10.00 per paycheck since last month. At the same time, all five industries fell between $7.00-$10.00 since last year.

COUNTY JOBLESS RATES GOING DOWN

For the second month in a row, the joblessness level in the majority of Oklahoma's 77 counties showed some improvement. Since last month, 62 counties experienced a lower unemployment rate while 12 went up and 3 were unchanged. Seasonal conditions accounted for some, but not all, of the improvement. Ottawa County again had the highest rate at 22.4 percent while Woods County came in at a very low 2.9 percent. Of the counties with higher rates, Roger Mills increased the most, going from 9.6 in August to 11.1 in September. Unemployment is still a serious concern in 24 counties which had rates exceeding 10.0 percent. But by the same token, 11 counties came in at 5.0 percent or less. All four of the metropolitan areas rates were better this month, especially the Oklahoma City Area which wiped out a large jump in August and fell to 6.9 percent this month.

Over the year, we still measure higher rates in almost the same ratio-63 counties up, 13 down, and 1 even. All of the metropolitan statistical areas were also up over last year. Given the low growth rate of nonfarm jobs in recent months, the state and county unemployment rates cannot help but be affected in a negative manner.

INSURED JOBLESS NUMBERS PLUNGE

It had to get better! After the hair raising jump last month, total insured unemployment average weekly claims fell by 14.6 percent in September. Even more positive, the total went down by 4 times the amount it went up. Analyzing the detail, and discounting the influence of the temporary manufacturing situation, shows significant improvement over the month in nearly all categories for which claims were filed. Absent any unforeseen large layoffs, the picture may also improve next month.

JOB AND ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

Some job opportunities will be forthcoming this fall, especially in construction, trade, and service. Also, the opening of schools for the fall term usually causes an employment spurt.

Even though retail sales have been flat recently, the consumers urge to splurge remains intact and continued spending patterns will probably sustain current economic activity levels.

Recent early retirement incentives in both the private and public sector may reduce overall job levels in selected industries.

Although still a little sluggish, the statewide economic picture is beginning to look a little better and the recent slow rising oil price doesn't hurt either.

RESIDENT OKLAHOMA LABOR FORCE
SUMMARY TABLE

ITEM	NUMBER (In Thousands) Sep 1986p	Aug 1986r	Sep 1985r	Percent Change Aug 86 Sep 86	Absolute Change Aug 86 Sep 86	Sep 85 Sep 86
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE *	1,604.5	1,614.1	1,578.5	-0.6	-9.6	26.0
Unemployment	131.0	149.8	103.8	-12.6	-18.8	27.2
Unemployment Rate	8.2	9.3	6.6	xxx	xxx	xxx
Unemployment Rate (Seas. Adj.)	8.5	9.5	6.9	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total Employment	1,473.5	1,464.3	1,474.7	0.6	9.2	-1.2
Agriculture	49.9	44.2	50.3	12.9	5.7	-0.4
Domestic Service,Self-Employed & Unpaid Family Workers	162.1	160.7	152.2	0.9	1.4	9.9
Idled by Labor Disputes	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1

* Includes employed and unemployed individuals 16 years and older. Data are adjusted for multiple job holding and commuting.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(BY PLACE OF WORK)

INDUSTRY	Sep 1986p	Aug 1986r	Sep 1985r	Aug 86 Sep 86	Aug 86 Sep 86	Sep 85 Sep 86
WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS, TOTAL *	1,146.8	1,137.1	1,186.0	0.9	9.7	-39.2
Manufacturing	158.4	155.6	171.5	1.8	2.8	-13.1
Durable Goods	97.0	94.0	108.4	3.2	3.0	-11.4
Lumber and Wood Products	2.5	2.4	3.0	4.2	0.1	-0.5
Stone,Clay & Glass Products	10.6	10.8	11.1	-1.9	-0.2	-0.5
Primary Metal Industries	3.7	3.9	4.2	-5.1	-0.2	-0.5
Fabricated Metal Products	13.8	14.2	16.9	-2.8	-0.4	-3.1
Fab. Structural Metal Products	6.8	7.0	8.7	-2.9	-0.2	-1.9
Machinery Exc. Electrical	30.3	31.1	36.2	-2.6	-0.8	-5.9
Construction & Related Mach	10.0	10.5	13.2	-4.8	-0.5	-3.2
Oil Field Machinery	5.5	5.7	8.3	-3.5	-0.2	-2.8
General Industrial Machinery	4.8	4.9	6.4	-2.0	-0.1	-1.6
Electrical and Electronic Equip.	9.3	9.7	9.9	-4.1	-0.4	-0.6
Transportation Equipment	20.3	15.4	20.8	31.8	4.9	-0.5
Motor Vehicle and Equipment	11.0	6.1	11.9	80.3	4.9	-0.9
Aircraft and Parts	8.6	8.6	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.3
Instruments & Related Products	2.7	2.7	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.2
Nondurable Goods	61.4	61.6	63.1	-0.3	-0.2	-1.7
Food and Kindred Products	14.2	14.2	13.9	0.0	0.0	0.3
Apparel & Other Textile Products	9.0	9.1	9.6	-1.1	-0.1	-0.6
Paper and Allied Products	3.1	3.3	3.2	-6.1	-0.2	-0.1
Printing and Publishing	11.5	11.5	11.9	0.0	0.0	-0.4
Newspapers & Periodicals	6.1	6.1	6.5	0.0	0.0	-0.4
Petroleum & Coal Products	7.7	7.7	7.6	0.0	0.0	0.1
Petroleum Refining	6.9	6.9	6.8	0.0	0.0	0.1
Rubber & Misc. Plastic Products	11.5	11.5	12.0	0.0	0.0	-0.5
Tires & Inner Tubes	6.6	6.6	7.4	0.0	0.0	-0.8

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(BY PLACE OF WORK)

INDUSTRY	Sep 1986p	Aug 1986r	Sep 1985r	Aug 86 Sep 86	Aug 86 Sep 86	Sep 85 Sep 86
(CONTINUED)						
TOTAL NONMANUFACTURING.....	988.4	988.4	1,014.5	0.0	0.0	-26.1
Mining.....	50.0	53.6	63.9	-6.7	-3.6	-13.9
Oil and Gas Extraction.....	47.4	51.0	61.1	-7.1	-3.6	-13.7
Construction.....	44.7	44.8	47.9	-0.2	-0.1	-3.2
Heavy Construction Contractor....	8.4	8.5	10.0	-1.2	-0.1	-1.6
Transportation & Public Utilities.	62.1	63.6	64.1	-2.4	-1.5	-2.0
Transportation.....	33.0	33.3	33.2	-0.9	-0.3	-0.2
Railroad Transportation.....	2.0	2.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Trucking & Warehousing.....	15.5	15.8	16.7	-1.9	-0.3	-1.2
Pipe Lines, exc. natural gas....	1.5	1.6	1.7	-6.3	-0.1	-0.2
Communications, Elec-Gas-San Ser.	29.1	30.3	30.9	-4.0	-1.2	-1.8
Wholesale & Retail Trade.....	290.8	289.7	291.4	0.4	1.1	-0.6
Wholesale Trade.....	63.1	63.5	66.7	-0.6	-0.4	-3.6
Retail Trade.....	227.7	226.2	224.7	0.7	1.5	3.0
General Merchandise Stores.....	30.1	29.9	28.8	0.7	0.2	1.3
Department Stores.....	11.8	11.7	11.8	0.9	0.1	0.0
Food Stores.....	40.6	40.5	40.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
Automobile Dealers & Serv. Stat.	26.4	26.5	26.2	-0.4	-0.1	0.2
Apparel & Accessory Stores.....	13.3	13.5	14.2	-1.5	-0.2	-0.9
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate..	63.3	64.3	64.4	-1.6	-1.0	-1.1
Banking.....	20.1	20.4	21.6	-1.5	-0.3	-1.5
Credit Agencies other than Banks.	9.6	9.7	9.6	-1.0	-0.1	0.0
Insurance Carriers.....	8.7	8.7	9.0	0.0	0.0	-0.3
Services.....	231.3	231.0	228.7	0.1	0.3	2.6
Hotels & Other Lodging Places....	14.1	14.9	14.0	-5.4	-0.8	0.1
Personal Services.....	12.5	12.5	12.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Motion Pictures.....	1.6	1.7	1.6	-5.9	-0.1	0.0
Health Services.....	70.2	70.7	69.9	-0.7	-0.5	0.3
Hospitals.....	29.2	29.3	28.5	-0.3	-0.1	0.7
Educational Services.....	14.0	11.1	12.9	26.1	2.9	1.1
Government, Total.....	246.2	234.5	254.1	5.0	11.7	-7.9
Federal Government.....	53.3	53.3	51.9	0.0	0.0	1.4
State and Local Government.....	192.9	181.2	202.2	6.5	11.7	-9.3
State Government.....	67.9	61.7	69.6	10.0	6.2	-1.7
Local Government.....	125.0	119.5	132.6	4.6	5.5	-7.6

* These estimates are adjusted to first quarter 1985 benchmark levels. Estimates include all full and part-time employees of nonagricultural establishments who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. p=preliminary r=revised

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED*

ITEM	NUMBER			Percent Change	Absolute Change	
	Sep 1986	Aug 1986	Sep 1985	Aug 86 Sep 86	Aug 86 Sep 86	Sep 85 Sep 86
TOTAL BY INDUSTRY**.....	35,800	41,904	22,854	-14.6	(6,104)	12,946
MINING.....	7,180	8,275	3,058	-13.2	(1,095)	4,122
CONSTRUCTION.....	4,594	4,785	3,684	-4.0	(191)	910
MANUFACTURING.....	8,474	12,033	4,860	-29.6	(3,559)	3,614
TRANSPORTATION & PUB UTIL...	1,382	1,820	1,018	-24.1	(438)	364
TRADE.....	5,348	5,553	3,806	-3.7	(205)	1,542
FINANCE, INS & REAL EST.....	1,060	1,111	809	-4.6	(51)	251
SERVICES.....	6,088	6,717	4,468	-9.4	(629)	1,620
GOVERNMENT & ALL OTHER.....	1,674	1,610	1,151	4.0	64	523
TOTAL BY OCCUPATION**.....	35,800	41,904	22,854	-14.6	(6,104)	12,946
PROFESSIONAL & MANAGERIAL...	4,950	5,471	3,323	-9.5	(521)	1,627
CLERICAL & SALES.....	7,099	7,598	4,976	-6.6	(499)	2,123
SERVICES.....	2,148	2,387	1,805	-10.0	(239)	343
PROCESSING & AGRICULTURAL...	940	1,004	598	-6.4	(64)	342
MACHINE TRADES.....	2,795	2,966	1,479	-5.8	(171)	1,316
BENCHWORK.....	2,673	2,653	1,586	0.8	20	1,087
STRUCTURAL WORK.....	6,621	10,870	4,430	-39.1	(4,249)	2,191
OTHER.....	8,574	8,955	4,657	-4.3	(381)	3,917
DURATION OF CURRENT UNEMP						
TOTAL.....	35,800	41,904	22,854	-14.6	(6,104)	12,946
UNDER 5 WEEKS.....	10,927	15,499	7,656	-29.5	(4,572)	3,271
5 - 14 WEEKS	14,076	14,792	8,496	-4.8	(716)	5,580
15 WEEKS & OVER.....	10,797	11,613	6,702	-7.0	(816)	4,095
SEX, TOTAL.....	35,800	41,904	22,854	-14.6	(6,104)	12,946
MALE.....	24,012	28,570	14,417	-16.0	(4,558)	9,595
FEMALE.....	11,788	13,334	8,437	-11.6	(1,546)	3,351
RACE, TOTAL.....	35,800	41,904	22,854	-14.6	(6,104)	12,946
WHITE.....	29,810	32,699	19,564	-8.8	(2,889)	10,246
NONWHITE.....	5,990	9,205	3,290	-34.9	(3,215)	2,700
AGE, TOTAL.....	35,800	41,904	22,854	-14.6	(6,104)	12,946
UNDER 25.....	5,048	5,386	3,601	-6.3	(338)	1,447
25 - 44.....	22,531	26,895	14,081	-16.2	(4,364)	8,450
OVER 45.....	8,221	9,623	5,172	-14.6	(1,402)	3,049

* The Insured Unemployed are those unemployed persons who had worked for employers covered by Oklahoma Unemployment Insurance Laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

** Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

DATA FOR WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 20, 1986

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS
OKLAHOMA INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION WORKERS

INDUSTRY	Production Workers Sep 1986p	Average Weekly Earnings Sep 1986p	Average Weekly Earnings Aug 1986r	Average Weekly Earnings Sep 1985r	Average Weekly Hours Sep 1986p	Average Weekly Hours Aug 1986r	Average Weekly Hours Sep 1985r	Average Hourly Earnings Sep 1986p	Average Hourly Earnings Aug 1986r	Average Hourly Earnings Sep 1985r
MANUFACTURING	114,800	398.68	394.70	403.60	41.4	41.2	41.1	9.63	9.58	9.82
DURABLE GOODS	72,000	416.58	409.45	424.04	41.7	41.4	41.7	9.99	9.89	10.17
STONE,CLAY & GLASS	8,300	455.08	442.68	438.53	43.3	42.2	42.7	10.51	10.49	10.27
PRIMARY METAL IND.	2,200	442.94	448.10	421.95	45.9	44.9	43.5	9.65	9.98	9.70
FABRICATED METAL IND.	9,900	353.34	360.38	369.36	39.0	39.3	40.5	9.06	9.17	9.12
FABRICATED STRUC. METALS	4,400	361.92	379.49	389.16	39.0	40.5	42.3	9.28	9.37	9.20
MACHINERY EXC. ELECTRICAL	21,900	385.31	394.58	425.75	43.1	43.6	43.4	8.94	9.05	9.81
OIL FIELD MACHINERY	3,300	374.17	373.72	435.90	35.5	35.9	41.2	10.54	10.41	10.58
ELEC. & ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT	6,500	423.84	421.20	385.71	39.5	40.5	39.0	10.73	10.40	9.89
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	16,500	501.43	477.49	511.68	40.8	36.9	40.1	12.29	12.94	12.76
INSTRUMENTS & RELATED PRODUCTS	1,800	449.06	461.62	447.36	46.2	47.2	43.1	9.72	9.78	10.38
NONDURABLE GOODS	42,800	366.79	371.46	366.92	40.8	41.0	40.1	3.99	9.06	9.15
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	8,300	333.98	333.18	327.85	41.8	41.7	41.5	7.99	7.99	7.90
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILES	8,200	195.78	186.29	184.83	39.0	36.6	36.6	5.02	5.09	5.05
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	2,500	418.84	423.73	422.93	41.8	42.5	43.2	10.02	9.97	9.79
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	6,000	387.86	382.70	382.95	41.0	40.8	41.4	9.46	9.38	9.25
NEWSPAPER & PERIODICALS	2,200	385.34	390.65	366.99	39.2	39.7	39.0	9.83	9.84	9.41
PETROLEUM REFINING	5,500	482.33	474.24	502.92	39.6	39.0	38.1	12.18	12.16	13.20
NONMANUFACTURING										
OIL & GAS EXTRACTION	19,200	469.15	471.49	476.11	43.2	42.4	43.8	10.86	11.12	10.87
CONSTRUCTION	35,200	419.99	415.83	427.74	37.6	37.7	38.5	11.17	11.03	11.11
PUBLIC UTILITIES	23,200	475.49	463.10	485.20	38.1	38.4	40.0	12.48	12.06	12.13
WHOLESALE TRADE	48,900	363.48	363.63	371.28	39.0	39.1	39.0	9.32	9.30	9.52
RETAIL TRADE*	129,600	190.62	187.11	197.49	31.3	31.5	31.1	6.09	5.94	6.35

*Excludes eating and drinking establishments. p=preliminary r=revised

NOTE: Averages are for production or nonsupervisory workers only and cover both full and part-time employees. Overtime hours and pay are included and changes in the amount of overtime may affect these data. There are approximately 111,300, production workers in manufacturing. The data are revised to a 1985 benchmark level. Above industries have been classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, 1972.

Source: Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research Department.

LABOR FORCE DATA
SEPTEMBER 1986

	AREA	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE SEP 86	AUG 86	SEP 85
	U.S.	110,229,000	8,015,000	118,244,000	6.8	6.7	6.9
	OKLAHOMA	1,473,500	131,000	1,604,500	8.2	9.3	6.6
	COUNTIES						
1	ADAIR	7,640	760	8,400	9.0	11.2	8.4
2	ALFALFA	3,160	160	3,320	4.8	5.1	3.1
3	ATOKA	8,230	660	8,890	7.4	7.7	7.0
4	BEAVER	3,410	140	3,550	3.9	4.9	3.3
5	BECKHAM	8,600	1,400	10,000	14.0	15.3	8.8
6	BLAINE	6,290	570	6,860	8.3	7.8	6.5
7	BRYAN	13,200	1,050	14,250	7.4	6.9	7.7
8	CADDO	12,050	1,490	13,540	11.0	11.6	9.5
9	CANADIAN	34,075	2,700	36,775	7.3	7.3	4.9
10	CARTER	20,975	2,425	23,400	10.4	10.7	6.6
11	CHEROKEE	14,960	1,630	16,590	9.8	10.3	9.5
12	CHOCTAW	6,160	820	6,980	11.7	12.5	11.6
13	CIMARRON	1,710	70	1,780	3.9	5.9	5.9
14	CLEVELAND	76,725	5,225	81,950	6.4	9.2	4.9
15	COAL	2,400	290	2,690	10.8	12.7	9.5
16	COMANCHE	44,900	2,475	47,375	5.2	5.3	5.0
17	COTTON	3,050	160	3,210	5.0	5.4	4.5
18	CRAIG	6,320	670	6,990	9.6	10.6	7.6
19	CREEK	31,200	3,375	34,575	9.8	10.6	7.0
20	CUSTER	14,730	1,080	15,810	6.8	7.8	5.2
21	DELAWARE	11,480	910	12,390	7.3	7.7	6.7
22	DEWEY	2,810	220	3,030	7.3	8.1	6.0
23	ELLIS	3,400	160	3,560	4.5	4.9	4.9
24	GARFIELD	27,875	2,325	30,200	7.7	8.3	6.2
25	GARVIN	11,700	1,470	13,170	11.2	12.5	6.5
26	GRADY	17,430	2,160	19,590	11.0	12.3	9.4
27	GRANT	2,900	140	3,040	4.6	5.0	3.7
28	GREER	2,920	130	3,050	4.3	5.2	4.5
29	HARMON	1,700	130	1,830	7.1	8.2	6.9
30	HARPER	2,300	120	2,420	5.0	5.5	4.3
31	HASKELL	4,090	630	4,720	13.3	12.6	16.1
32	HUGHES	4,860	860	5,720	15.0	16.2	13.4
33	JACKSON	11,210	840	12,050	7.0	6.6	6.4
34	JEFFERSON	4,000	460	4,460	10.3	10.4	7.4
35	JOHNSTON	4,610	340	4,950	6.9	7.5	8.0
36	KAY	24,275	1,825	26,100	7.0	7.7	6.4
37	KINGFISHER	6,850	620	7,470	8.3	8.6	4.8
38	KIOWA	5,490	340	5,830	5.8	6.6	5.6
39	LATIMER	3,820	620	4,440	14.0	17.0	12.5
40	LEFLORE	17,380	1,680	19,060	8.8	9.6	8.3
41	LINCOLN	12,400	1,470	13,870	10.6	12.4	8.4
42	LOGAN	15,070	980	16,050	6.1	5.8	4.7
43	LOVE	3,810	300	4,110	7.3	6.7	7.4
44	McCLAIN	12,010	940	12,950	7.3	7.2	4.8
45	McCURTAIN	13,780	1,660	15,440	10.8	11.2	10.4
46	McINTOSH	5,900	360	6,260	5.8	6.4	8.1
47	MAJOR	4,100	320	4,420	7.2	8.0	6.3

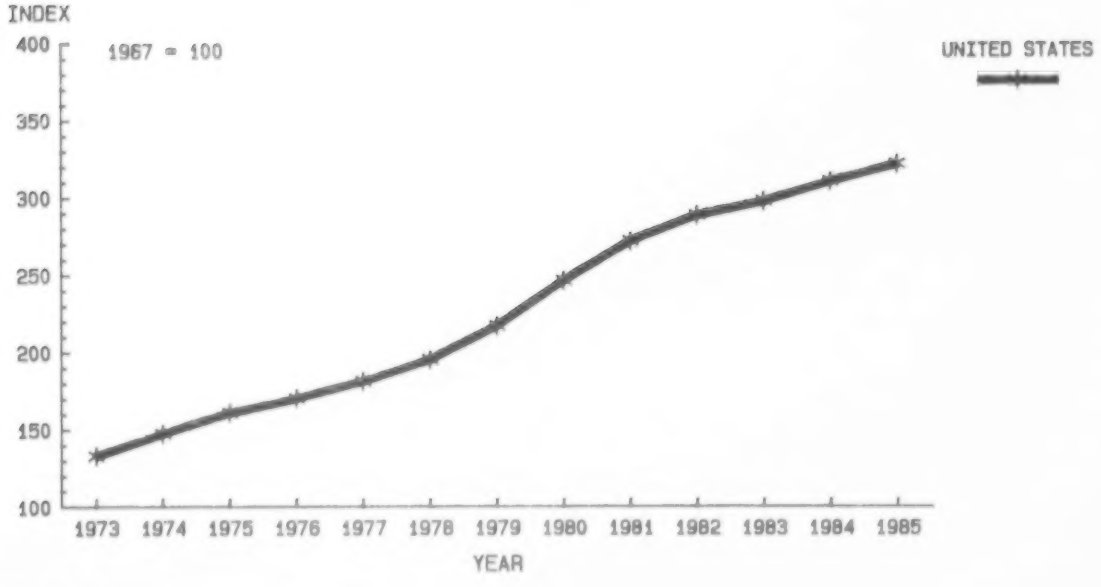
LABOR FORCE DATA
SEPTEMBER 1986

	AREA	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE SEP 86	AUG 86	SEP 85
48	MARSHALL	4,030	350	4,380	8.0	7.6	7.6
49	MAYES	13,780	1,600	15,380	10.4	10.9	9.8
50	MURRAY	5,870	850	6,720	12.6	13.2	7.0
51	MUSKOGEE	30,775	2,800	33,575	8.3	8.1	9.1
52	NOBLE	5,460	440	5,900	7.5	8.1	5.0
53	NOWATA	4,120	560	4,680	12.0	13.0	8.6
54	OKFUSKEE	5,460	510	5,970	8.5	9.1	8.0
55	OKLAHOMA	307,875	22,900	330,775	6.9	10.0	5.6
56	OKMULGEE	15,025	1,575	16,600	9.5	10.4	7.6
57	OSAGE	18,850	1,525	20,375	7.5	8.4	5.5
58	OTTAWA	10,725	3,100	13,825	22.4	24.8	9.9
59	PAWNEE	7,930	940	8,870	10.6	11.3	8.0
60	PAYNE	32,675	1,800	34,475	5.2	6.2	3.8
61	PITTSBURG	16,300	2,125	18,425	11.5	11.8	12.6
62	PONTOTOC	17,120	1,360	18,480	7.4	7.9	5.8
63	POTTAWATOMIE	30,375	2,425	32,800	7.4	8.7	6.2
64	PUSHMATAHA	4,830	480	5,310	9.0	9.2	9.5
65	ROGER MILLS	2,090	260	2,350	11.1	9.6	8.7
66	ROGERS	24,280	2,770	27,050	10.2	10.2	7.1
67	SEMINOLE	10,630	1,680	12,310	13.6	15.1	10.5
68	SEQUOYAH	16,980	1,310	18,290	7.2	6.3	8.5
69	STEPHENS	18,260	3,000	21,260	14.1	15.0	6.8
70	TEXAS	9,690	500	10,190	4.9	6.0	3.5
71	TILLMAN	4,520	320	4,840	6.6	7.2	6.8
72	TULSA	228,825	21,125	249,950	8.5	8.5	6.9
73	WAGONER	22,440	1,530	23,970	6.4	6.2	5.3
74	WASHINGTON	23,540	1,870	25,410	7.4	7.8	4.3
75	WASHITA	6,450	610	7,060	8.6	9.3	6.8
76	WOODS	6,020	180	6,200	2.9	3.3	2.9
77	WOODWARD	10,580	1,360	11,940	11.4	12.6	7.7
	OKLAHOMA CITY MSA	476,100	35,200	511,300	6.9	9.4	5.4
	TULSA MSA	325,600	30,300	355,900	8.5	8.7	6.8

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

A.	NORTHWEST	39,900	2,700	42,600	6.3
B.	SOUTHWEST	53,200	4,800	58,000	8.3
C.	NORTH CENTRAL	80,900	6,400	87,300	7.3
D.	SOUTH CENTRAL	116,200	11,000	127,200	8.6
E.	CENTRAL	367,800	27,000	394,800	6.8
F.	TULSA	278,900	26,000	304,900	8.5
G.	EAST CENTRAL	104,300	9,700	114,000	8.5
H.	SOUTHERN	92,000	9,100	101,100	9.0
I.	NORTHEAST	94,200	11,500	105,700	10.9
J.	EASTERN	113,700	10,000	123,700	8.1
K.	SOUTHEAST	66,400	8,000	74,400	10.8
L.	CLEVELAND	66,000	4,800	70,800	6.8

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
1973-1985



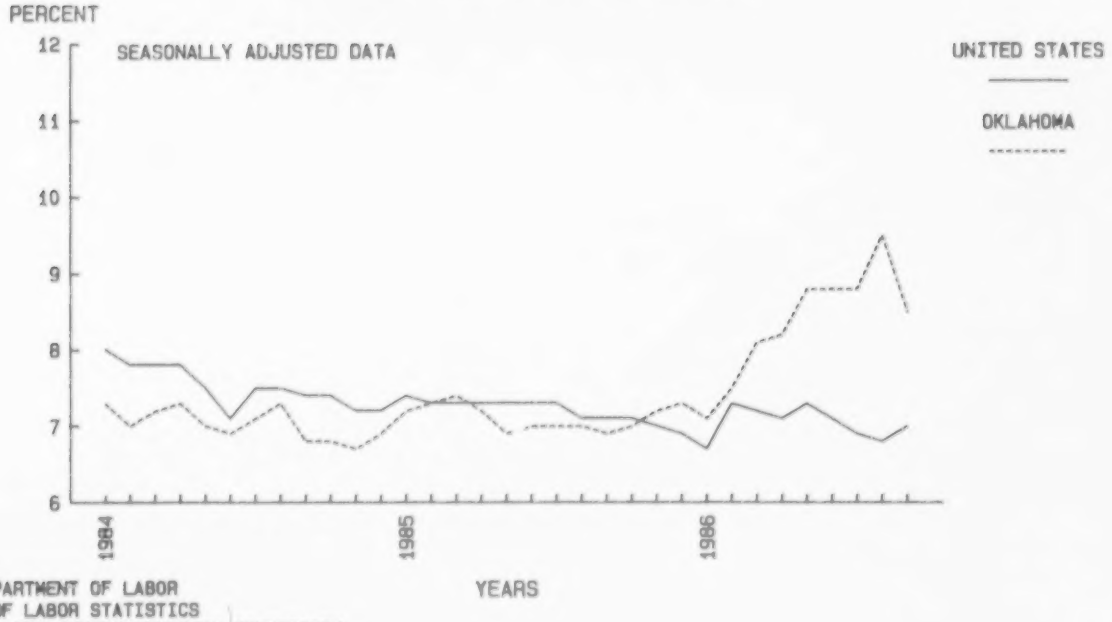
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
1967=100

ANNUAL YEAR	ANNUAL INDEX	MONTH	MONTH 1985	MONTH 1986	PERCENT CHANGE PREV. YR.	PERCENT CHANGE PREV. MO.
1974	147.7	JAN	316.1	328.4	3.9	0.3
1975	161.2	FEB	317.4	327.5	3.2	-0.3
1976	170.5	MAR	318.8	326.0	2.3	-0.5
1977	181.5	APR	320.1	325.3	1.6	-0.2
1978	195.4	MAY	321.3	326.3	1.6	0.3
1979	217.4	JUN	322.3	327.9	1.7	0.5
1980	246.8	JUL	322.8	328.0	1.6	0.0
1981	272.4	AUG	323.5	328.6	1.6	0.2
1982	289.1	SEP	324.5	330.2	1.8	0.5
1983	298.4	OCT	325.5			
1984	311.1	NOV	326.6			
1985	322.2	DEC	327.4			

The Consumer Price Index is a widely watched national indicator of inflation. It is a measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups typically purchased by urban consumers. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services costs today with what the same sample market basket" cost at an earlier date. For more detailed information on the various items or indices call Research Department (405) 557-7104.

COMPARISON OF
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
UNITED STATES AND OKLAHOMA



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

COMPARISONS OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
UNITED STATES AND OKLAHOMA
1984-1986

MONTH	1984 UNADJ. U.S.	1984 UNADJ. OK	1984 ADJ. U.S.	1984 ADJ. OK	1985 UNADJ. U.S.	1985 UNADJ. OK	1985 ADJ. U.S.	1985 ADJ. OK	1986 UNADJ. U.S.	1986 UNADJ. OK	1986 ADJ. U.S.	1986 ADJ. OK	MONTH
JAN	8.6	7.8	8.0	7.3	8.0	7.7	7.4	7.2	7.3	7.5	6.7	7.1	JAN
FEB	8.4	7.5	7.8	7.0	7.8	7.8	7.3	7.3	7.8	8.0	7.3	7.5	FEB
MAR	8.1	7.2	7.8	7.2	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.5	8.1	7.2	8.1	MAR
APR	7.6	7.2	7.8	7.3	7.1	7.1	7.3	7.2	7.0	8.1	7.1	8.2	APR
MAY	7.2	6.9	7.5	7.0	7.0	6.9	7.3	6.9	7.0	8.6	7.3	8.8	MAY
JUN	7.4	7.0	7.1	6.9	7.5	7.1	7.3	7.0	7.3	9.0	7.1	8.8	JUN
JUL	7.5	7.2	7.5	7.1	7.4	7.2	7.3	7.0	7.0	8.8	6.9	8.8	JUL
AUG	7.3	7.1	7.5	7.3	6.9	6.8	7.1	7.0	6.7	9.3	6.8	9.5	AUG
SEP	7.1	6.5	7.4	6.8	6.9	6.6	7.1	6.9	6.8	8.2	7.0	8.5	SEP
OCT	7.0	6.5	7.4	6.8	6.8	6.7	7.1	7.0					OCT
NOV	6.9	6.5	7.2	6.7	6.7	7.1	7.0	7.2					NOV
DEC	7.0	6.6	7.2	6.9	6.7	7.1	6.9	7.3					DEC
AVE	7.5	7.0	--	--	7.2	7.1	--	--			--	--	AVE

Rates are based on Civilian Labor Force. Seasonally adjusted series for U.S. and Oklahoma are revised.
The rates shown for Oklahoma are revised to a 1985 Current Population Survey (CPS) Benchmark, as established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research Department.

Please send comments, questions or address changes to Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research Department, Room 310, Will Rogers Building, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105. Phone (405) 557-7260.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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